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Stringent laws prohibiting sale and shipment have been enacted in Missouri and Nebraska. These and the equally sweeping legislation of Michigan, Minnesota, and Wisconsin can be and are rigidly enforced through the coöperative influence of the Federal law and the support their enforcement secures from the strong public sentiment that caused their adoption. In Chicago alone thousands of birds illegally shipped have been seized, and from the evidence thus secured many of the shippers in other States have been brought to justice. Under the Federal law more than 50 convictions have been secured, and in nearly half of these cases fines of \$100 or more have been imposed. In each of three cases they amounted to \$150, in two to \$200, and in two others to \$400."

It is only a few years since the rapid annual decrease of game birds in general and of certain species of nongame birds began to attract general attention; the ornithologists of the country and a few sportsmen interested in the preservation of game alone foresaw the doom speedily awaiting many species of our most desirable birds unless measures were promptly taken to check the slaughter waged by market gunners and the milliner's emissaries. The campaign of education, instigated and directed largely by members of the American Ornithologists' Union, has resulted in the rapid growth of a healthy public sentiment in respect to bird preservation, rendering it possible to secure the enforcement as well as enactment of efficient State and Federal laws before such action became too late to be effective. As shown by Dr. Palmer's recital of present conditions, the crisis in game protection is apparently passed and the outlook eminently hopeful.—J. A. A.

**Game Protection in 1905.**—Dr. Palmer's report on 'Game Protection in 1905'<sup>1</sup> treats of legislation, decisions of courts, administration and enforcement of laws, condition of game, feeding game, importations of live mammals and birds, and game preserves. The year 1905 was "chiefly noteworthy for volume of legislation, more effective enforcement of laws, and experimental and practical work in maintaining and increasing the stock of game." Substantial progress was made in solving the problem of restricting hunting by unnaturalized foreign-born residents, the closing of the game markets of Kansas City and St. Louis, the systematic feeding of game, and the importation of several promising species of game birds, as the introduction of the Gray Partridge, Capercalzie, and the Black Game, chiefly to Grand Island, Michigan, and of Mexican quail into North Carolina and Massachusetts. More attention is given to game preserves by several different States, and several bird reservations were set aside during the year by the United States.—J. A. A.

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<sup>1</sup> Game Protection in 1905. By T. S. Palmer, Assistant, Biological Survey. Yearbook of U. S. Depart. of Agric. for 1905, pp. 611-617.